

# SITE FILE COPY

Form 10-30  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Approved by Advisory Council 10 June 1972  
Forwarded to Jeff. City 30 June 1972

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Missouri	
COUNTY: St. Louis City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 29 Sept 72	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Forwarded to Washington D.C. 27 Jul 72
Compton Hill Water Tower	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Water Tower Number Three
Compton Hill Water Tower	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Reservoir Park, Grand and Russell boulevards and Lafayette Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis			
STATE Missouri	CODE 63104	COUNTY: St. Louis City	CODE 510

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No exterior
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Landmark Radio antenna tower for Water Dept.

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: City of St. Louis (Water Division)			
STREET AND NUMBER: 1640 South Kingshighway			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis	STATE: Missouri	CODE 63110	29

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: St. Louis City Hall			
STREET AND NUMBER: 12th and Market streets			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis	STATE: Missouri	CODE 63103	29

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. Building Art in St. Louis, Two Centuries (George McCue)			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects			
STREET AND NUMBER: 107 North 7th Street			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis	STATE: Missouri	CODE 63101	29

House of Representatives  
Congressional District #3: Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan

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6. #1

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

2. Missouri Architecture: Rural, Town & City (state)

1969

Missouri State Council on the Arts (W. Philip Cotton, Jr.,  
Architect)

Suite 410

111 South Bemiston

St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Code: 29

3. Missouri State Historical Survey (state)

1972

Missouri State Park Board

P.O. Box 176

1204 Jefferson Building

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Code: 29

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Compton Hill Water Tower was designed by Harvey Ellis, a designer-draftsman in the employ of architect, George R. Mann in St. Louis. The tower was constructed in 1897-1899. It is located on the east side of South Grand Avenue, in Reservoir Park, and faces, to the west, Shaw Avenue which terminates at the intersection with Grand Avenue. The tower provides a dramatic visual climax to Shaw Avenue.

The tower was built to house the standpipe which absorbs the surge from the late-nineteenth century reciprocating water pumps and thus, helped maintain an even water pressure.

## ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The tower exemplifies the work of Ellis, an inventive designer in the Richardsonian-Romanesque tradition of the late nineteenth century. It is a robust design in limestone, buff brick, and terra cotta composed of three major elements: 1) a stone foundation forming a podium for the shafts, proceeding to a height of 34 feet; 2) two tangential shafts, one square in plan, the second, smaller, and circular in plan, continuing for the next 101 feet in height; 3) the terminus and roof area, which is 44'1" high, giving a total height of 179'1".

## EXTERIOR

Over-all Dimensions

The outside dimensions are 28'9" square at the base, 20'4" square in the shaft, or middle extent of the height of the tower, and 20'4" in diameter under the roof.

Foundations

The foundations are cut limestone laid in alternating broad and narrow courses. The first three courses are smooth-faced. Those above are rusticated. A stone buttress with smooth, stone trim strengthens the northwest corner.

Wall Construction, Finish and Color

The walls are of heavy masonry construction. Since the interior space is cylindrical, fitted into a square-plan exterior, the dense, masonry corners form a concealed structural reinforcement. The podium includes a monumental stairway to the entrance in the west face, and a handsome, architecturally incorporated stone bench on the south side of the tower. The tower is essentially identical on each face except for the asymmetrically-placed, smaller, companion shaft abutting the northwest corner of the main tower, and the stairway and entrance porch which give prominence to the west facade.

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7. #1

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

The podium terminates in an ornamental band of carved foliage, approximately 3½ feet wide, topped by a simple, stone, belt course. Above this belt course the limestone masonry occurs in broken courses. The rounded corners of the podium give way to stone, corner turrets buttressing the corners of the square, brick shaft above. Lean-to roofs wedge between the corner turrets on each side of the tower.

A structure at the northwest corner of the tower matches the other three at its lower extent, but instead of terminating in a domical roof approximately 21 feet from its emergence, this feature is elongated into a secondary shaft continuing upward the height of the major shaft, and terminating in a conical stone roof.

The secondary shaft is constructed of masonry in broken courses.

Two, stone, belt courses bind the two shafts together near the top.

Above the belt courses, the square-plan shaft becomes octagonal in plan with short, brick turrets at the southwest, southeast and northeast corners. Near the top of the brick shaft there is another stone, belt course connecting stone gargoyles at each angle of the octagon.

The uppermost part of the tower is open and pierced by windows.

The stone masonry in the uppermost portion of the cylindrical tower is smooth-faced rather than rusticated.

Structural System, Framing

The masonry walls of the tower bear the weight of the superstructure. The pointed roof of the smaller tower is constructed of corbeled stone. The terra cotta tile roof of the larger tower is supported by a custom-designed steel framework.

Chimney

There is no chimney.

Openings

Doorways. There is a monumental entrance on the west facade. It is framed by a round arch in stone. The stone reveal splays outward demonstrating the thickness of the stone wall. Matching shields, one on each side of the door bear the date of construction (1898) "18" and "98."

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7. #2

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

A service entry to the lower manifold chamber is located on the north wall at the base of the west porch.

Windows. Windows in the podium are centered on the vertical mid-line on the south, east and north facades, corresponding in position and design to the west doorway. These windows have round-arch lintels in cut stone, but they are reduced in size in comparison with the entranceway.

Small, slit windows occur in the southwest, southeast, and north-east stone turrets, two to each turret, facing the cardinal points of the compass. Three, slit windows delineate the vertical mid-line on each face of the brick shaft. These windows have flat, stone lintels and sills. Near the terminus of the brick shaft larger, round-arched windows are centered on the vertical midline of each facade. A stone belt course connects the imposts of these stone-arched windows.

Above the brick walls a series of rectangular windows, framed in terra cotta, look out from an observatory at the top of the major shaft. The minor shaft has slit openings at levels corresponding to the two uppermost levels of the brick shaft, and small, rectangular perforations in its uppermost extent.

Porch

The monumental, stone, entrance stair leads to an entrance porch on the west face. The porch is rimmed with a balustrade of mingled rusticated and smooth-faced stone. Smooth-faced stone forms the coping used as a broad rail. A section of smooth-faced stone forms a grill inset in the balustrade directly in front of the entranceway.

The stairway forms a "T" plan, with two sets of steps, one from the east, and one from the west, leading to a landing at the south. A single stair proceeds northward to the porch.

The northwest corner of the porch wall is ornamented with an unusual griffen carving. The outspread wings fan out to press against the north and west walls.

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7. #3

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

Roof

The turrets, shed roofs, and the primary shaft's bell-shaped roof are made of terra cotta tiles, attached to the supporting steel structure with copper wire.

The bell-shaped roof is actually over-designed for structural strength. The engineering calculations by C. F. Womeldorf, which survive, are dated December 28, 1896.<sup>1</sup> On May 28 of that year a tornado had ripped through south St. Louis waging extensive destruction.<sup>2</sup> The experience of this storm appears to account for the extra care in structural design of the tower.

INTERIOR

The interior is a cylindrical void 18'9" in diameter. The metal standpipe occupies the central core of the interior to a height of 130 feet. The pipe, constructed of boiler iron, is approximately 6 feet in diameter. The pipe is sheathed in a protective, insulating covering of asbestos and tar paper.

A winding, iron staircase spirals upward from the entranceway to the top of the standpipe. There are landings for every 21 feet of rise in the stairway.

At the top of the standpipe a circular, doughnut-shaped metal floor surrounds the end of the pipe. To the northwest a doorway, matching the exterior entrance in some of its detailing, gives access to a narrow, continuing iron stairway which spirals upward inside the smaller, northwest corner tower to an observation deck in the main shaft, at a level just above the standpipe.

The smaller tower houses an overflow pipe which one can see from the continuing stairway. This pipe provided outlet into the city sewer system, for excess water surging into the standpipe.

The observation deck, which used to be open to the public via the winding stairway, gives an overview of the surrounding city, including the Gateway Arch to the northeast. The observation windows are not glassed-in, but are open to the weather, and the floor of the deck has a drain to carry off rain water. From this level one can observe the steel undergirding of the terra cotta roof.

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7. #4

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

The interior walls are brick.

The interior is illuminated by electric lights. Older fixtures are still in place near the electric sockets along the interior, brick walls.

A manifold chamber beneath the entrance houses the pump valves.

CONDITION

The tower is generally in good condition. Weather damage is visible at the upper levels, especially on the observation deck where the metal is corroding and other moisture damage is visible. Moisture has gotten into the east wall causing a crack near the top of the major shaft.

The stonework grouting appears remarkably tight in most areas.

Maintenance plans developed by the Water Division currently include:<sup>3</sup>

- 1) Sealing the terra cotta tiles,
- 2) Retying the roof tiles to their support,
- 3) Patching the trusses reduced by rust,
- 4) Sealing and/or painting the trusses,
- 5) Making the observation deck impervious to water,
- 6) Tuckpointing the brick,
- 7) Pressure-caulking the crack in the east wall and/or inserting a bonding rod to arrest the fault.

A 20 foot flagpole, originally located atop the tower, has been removed.

SITE

The tower is centered on the western edge of Reservoir Park in the "Near South Side" of St. Louis City. East of the tower is the roofed-over Compton Hill Reservoir which is still used for water storage.

Reservoir Park is an attractive urban park. The abundance of trees, nearby benches, a pool and fountain, together with a large bronze sculpture, "The Naked Truth" by Berlin sculptor Wilhelm Wandschneider, unveiled May 27, 1914, make it a pleasing and relatively tranquil area surrounded by bustling traffic.

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7. #5

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

Footnotes

1. C. F. Womeldorf, engineering calculations for the Compton Hill Water Tower, on file at the St. Louis Water Division Office, dated December 28, 1896.
2. St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat, May 30, 1896, pp.1 ff.
3. Stanley Fletcher, Civil Engineer with the St. Louis Water Division Office, interview, April 17, 1972. Drawings for the renovation project are on file at the Water Division Office.



# 8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century  
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

constructed 1897-1899

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape              | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Compton Hill Water Tower is important as an architect-designed landmark within its neighborhood, in which it has been the tallest constructed element for three-quarters of a century. The study of this tower completes the series of National Register nominations of the three, late nineteenth century water towers, or standpipes, in St. Louis City. Several United States cities, Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, and Louisville, have one such structure each, remaining, but the survival of three within one city is unique.

These towers provided an essential function within the city--bringing the water supply to their neighborhoods, and thereby improving the attractiveness of the neighborhoods for residential and other development. The standpipes aided in reducing the intensity of the water pressure pulse as it left the reciprocating pumps creating an even-pressured flow of water to consumers. The towers are exceptional structures for having their utilitarian function housed in an architect-designed masonry sheath. The combination of engineering and architectural inventiveness gave services to the neighborhood, and a handsome landmark as well.

The Compton Hill Tower, removed from service as a standpipe ca. 1929, has further significance because a compatible, desirable, adaptive use for this structure has been found. Since 1958-1959 the tower has supported the St. Louis Water Division's radio antenna used to dispatch and relay messages to the Division's fleet of service vehicles throughout the city. Because of this adaptive use, the Water Division is interested in retaining the tower and maintaining its structural condition.

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8. #1

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

The Compton Hill Water Tower is the latest of the three St. Louis towers. Grand Avenue Water Tower (Water Tower Number One) at the intersection of East Grand Avenue and 20th Street in north St. Louis, designed by St. Louis architect George I. Barnett, was constructed in 1871 and the "Red Water Tower" or Bissell Street Water Tower (Water Tower Number Two) at Blair and Bissell streets, located approximately one block from Tower Number One was designed by St. Louis architect William S. Eames and constructed 1885-1886.

Both the Grand Avenue Water Tower (National Register Number 70-06-29-0020) and the Bissell Street Water Tower (Number 70-06-29-0011) have been entered on the National Register of Historic Places. None of the St. Louis towers are any longer functional as water towers, but all are important landmarks and orientation reference points in St. Louis.

The three St. Louis towers have been designated official landmarks of the City of St. Louis by the St. Louis Landmarks and Urban Design Commission.

Location reference elements, whether they be a water tower, a church spire, clock tower, or other tall vertical structure, establish neighborhood identity as being tied to a specific place. The automobile and contemporary man's many spheres of involvement, "...the corporation, the profession, the labor union, and the like..." are bringing about the loss of neighborhood identity with geographically defineable units.<sup>2</sup>

One source refers to more than 423 standpipes in the United States at the turn of the century.<sup>3</sup> The survival of three water towers within one United States city is exceptional. Seven water tower--standpipes are known to remain standing in this country. Chicago, New York, Milwaukee and Louisville each have one tower. The first three towers have been designated American Water Landmarks by the American Waterworks Association, Inc.<sup>4</sup> The fourth tower was designated a National Historic Landmark in February, 1972.

Standpipes serve a purpose similar to that of water storage tanks elevated on steel supporting towers or trestles. In the standpipe design, however, the weight of the "effective upper 20 or 30 feet of water" was supported by a vertical column of water rather than by a trestle.<sup>5</sup> The standpipes were the earlier form of water storage structure, but because of their greater cost and history of frequent structural failure, standpipes were seldom constructed after 1910.<sup>6</sup>

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8. #2

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

Although it might seem that the masonry sheathing for the boiler iron standpipe was added as a purely gratuitous gesture on the part of the water department, such a sheathing had been found to be essential to the long life and service of standpipes in climates where weather was occasionally freezing. The history of standpipe failures makes it clear that the exposed metal pipes frequently burst in cold climates because of the enormous pressures created by ice inside the standpipes. With the need for a masonry jacket for the standpipes came the recommendation that this sheath be handsomely designed.<sup>7</sup>

The St. Louis towers had an important role as part of the modern and comprehensive water distribution system in the city. The development of the Water Division had a significant influence on the city's physical expansion. Builders and investors were attracted to neighborhoods that offered the double amenities of sanitation and fire protection which this system provided.

HISTORICAL DATA

The masonry sheath cost \$48,000 to build. The tower was put into service in August, 1899. The superstructure was completed by November 30, 1899.<sup>8</sup>

The Compton Hill Tower was not used after ca. 1929 when the Howard Bend Plant was put into service. "The stand pipe was taken out of service when it was determined that the static head from Stacy Park caused an overflow of water from the standpipe into the sewer during the evening hours."<sup>9</sup> This overflow was discharged through the pipe in the smaller tower. Loss of chemically treated, pure water proved to be expensive, and was a strong factor in the removal of the tower from service after scarcely 30 years.<sup>10</sup>

ARCHITECT

Architect George R. Mann in whose St. Louis office the design for the masonry exterior of the water tower was produced, had a state-wide architectural practice in the late 1880's and 1890's. At St. Joseph, Missouri, Mann, in partnership with Edmond J. Eckel, under the firm name, Eckel and Mann, produced architectural designs for the American National Bank Building, erected 1889; the J. B. Moss Residence (designed by Harvey Ellis); the J. W. McAllister Residence (designed by Harvey Ellis)<sup>11</sup> among other buildings.

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8. #3

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

The firm won the design competition for the St. Louis City Hall, erected 1894-1895.<sup>12</sup> After that date the firm, and George R. Mann as a separate architect, provided architectural designs for a number of St. Louis buildings including the entry gate to Washington Terrace, built 1894 (Harvey Ellis designer),<sup>13</sup> a (non-winning) competition design for the St. Louis Union Station (Harvey Ellis designer),<sup>14</sup> and other buildings including numerous residences.

Harvey Ellis, the designer-draftsman in Mann's employ, was the actual author of the design for the Compton Hill Water Tower.<sup>15</sup> Ellis was also involved in the winning design for the St. Louis Union Station, produced by the office of St. Louis architect Theodore C. Link, 1891, constructed 1892-1894.<sup>16</sup>

A somewhat obscure, but fascinating person, Ellis served as designer for a number of midwestern architectural firms. Ellis was the subject of a master's thesis and several articles.<sup>17</sup> He was born at Rochester, New York, 1852 and died at Syracuse, New York, 1904.<sup>18</sup>

The Compton Hill Tower is similar to several others designed by Ellis including the St. Louis Union Station tower, the St. Louis Union Station competition design tower submitted by Mann, and several illustrations surviving in the archive of L. S. Buffington, a Minneapolis, Minnesota architect for whom Ellis worked, 1887-1889, prior to entering the employ of Eckel and Mann at St. Joseph and St. Louis, Missouri.<sup>19</sup>

Stylistic similarities of these tower designs include: 1) the use of a double--larger shaft and smaller shaft--tower, 2) the combined use of rusticated and smooth-faced stone, 3) the use of alternating narrow and broad courses of stone, 4) the use of slit windows along the vertical midline of the facades, 5) the decorative use of shields bearing dates, and ornate carvings of unusual animals.

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The survey of Missouri's sites of historic and architectural significance is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in Missouri's "Comprehensive State-wide Historic Preservation Plan." The Compton Hill Water Tower is therefore being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because (1) it is an outstanding visual landmark within the City of St. Louis; (2) it is one of a group of three standpipes in St. Louis, exemplifying the theme study of structures relating to the history of public utilities within the State of Missouri.

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8. #4

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

1. Stanley Fletcher, Civil Engineer with the St. Louis Water Division Office, interview, April 17, 1972. Drawings for the renovation project are on file at the Water Division office.
2. David W. Minar and Scott Greer, The Concept of Community (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969), pp. 47 ff.
3. James N. Hazlehurst, Towers and Tanks for Waterworks (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1910), pp. 7-9.
4. Edward R. Ruesing, Field Report, March, 1970, filed at central office, Missouri State Park Board.
5. Hazlehurst, pp. 9 f.
6. Alfred Douglas Flinn, Robert Spurr Weston and Clinton Lathrop Bogert, Waterworks Handbook (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 1916), p. 530; and Hazlehurst, pp. 12b-31b.
7. Hazlehurst, p. 310.
8. St. Louis [Missouri] Water Division, Data received April 17, 1972; and St. Louis Water Division Annual Report, April 1, 1900.
9. St. Louis Water Division, Data received, April 17, 1972.
10. Fletcher, 1972.
11. Eileen Phyllis Manning [Mrs. Joseph E. Michaels], "The Architectural Designs of Harvey Ellis," unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1953, p. vi.
12. John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, March, 1928), p. 99.
13. Ibid., p. 93.
14. The Inland Architect and News Record, December, 1891.
15. Manning, p. vii.
16. M. Patricia Holmes, "A History and Evaluation of the St. Louis Union Station, Constructed 1891-1894," unpublished Master's thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1970, Chapter IV.

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8. #5

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

17. Manning, 1953; Roger Kennedy, "Long Dark Corridors: Harvey Ellis," The Prairie School Review, Vol. V, nos. 1-2 (First-Second Quarter, 1969); and bibliographies of both these sources.
18. Kennedy, 1969, pp. 97-98.
19. Manning, pp. 2-3; and The L. S. Buffington Archive, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Bryan, John Albury. *Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture*. St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis Architectural Club, March, 1928.
2. Buffington, L. S. Archive, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
3. Fletcher, Stanley, Civil Engineer with the St. Louis [Missouri]

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	38° 36' 51"-N	90° 14' 19"-W
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: M. Patricia Holmes, Chief Architectural Historian		
ORGANIZATION	Missouri State Park Board State Historical Survey and Planning Office	DATE June 27, 1972
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Jefferson City	Missouri	65101 29

## 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐Name Joseph Jaeger, Jr.Title Director, Missouri State ParkBoard and Missouri State Liaison  
Officer

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Missouri	
COUNTY St. Louis City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. #1

COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER

Water Division Office. Information received in interview by Mrs. Patricia Holmes, April 17, 1972.

4. Flinn, Alfred Douglas, Robert Spurr Weston and Clinton Lathrop Bogert. Waterworks Handbook. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1916.
5. Hazlehurst, James N. Towers and Tanks for Water-works. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1910.
6. Holmes, M. Patricia. "A History and Evaluation of the St. Louis Union Station, Constructed 1891-1894." Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1970.
7. The Inland Architect and News Record, December, 1891.
8. Kennedy, Roger. "Long Dark Corridors: Harvey Ellis," The Prairie School Review, Vol. V, nos. 1-2 (First-Second Quarter, 1969).
9. Manning [Michaels], Eileen Phyllis. "The Architectural Designs of Harvey Ellis." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Minnesota, 1953.
10. Minar, David W., and Scott Greer. The Concept of Community. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969.
11. Ruesing, Edward A., Field Report, March, 1970, filed at the central office, Missouri State Park Board.
12. St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat, May 30, 1896.
13. St. Louis [Missouri] Water Division. Annual Report, April 1, 1900.
14. St. Louis [Missouri] Water Division Office. Compton Hill Water Tower drawings.
15. \_\_\_\_\_. Data received April 17, 1972, filed at the central office, Missouri State Park Board.
16. Womeldorf, C. F. Engineering calculations for the Compton Hill Water Tower, Files of the St. Louis [Missouri] Water Division Office, dated December 28, 1896.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Missouri	
COUNTY St. Louis City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Compton Hill Water Tower			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Compton Hill Water Tower, Water Tower Number Three			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Reservoir Park, Grand and Russell boulevards, and Lafayette Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis			
STATE: Missouri	CODE 63104	COUNTY: St. Louis City	CODE 510
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' quadrangle Cahokia, Illinois - Missouri			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
DATE: 1954			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

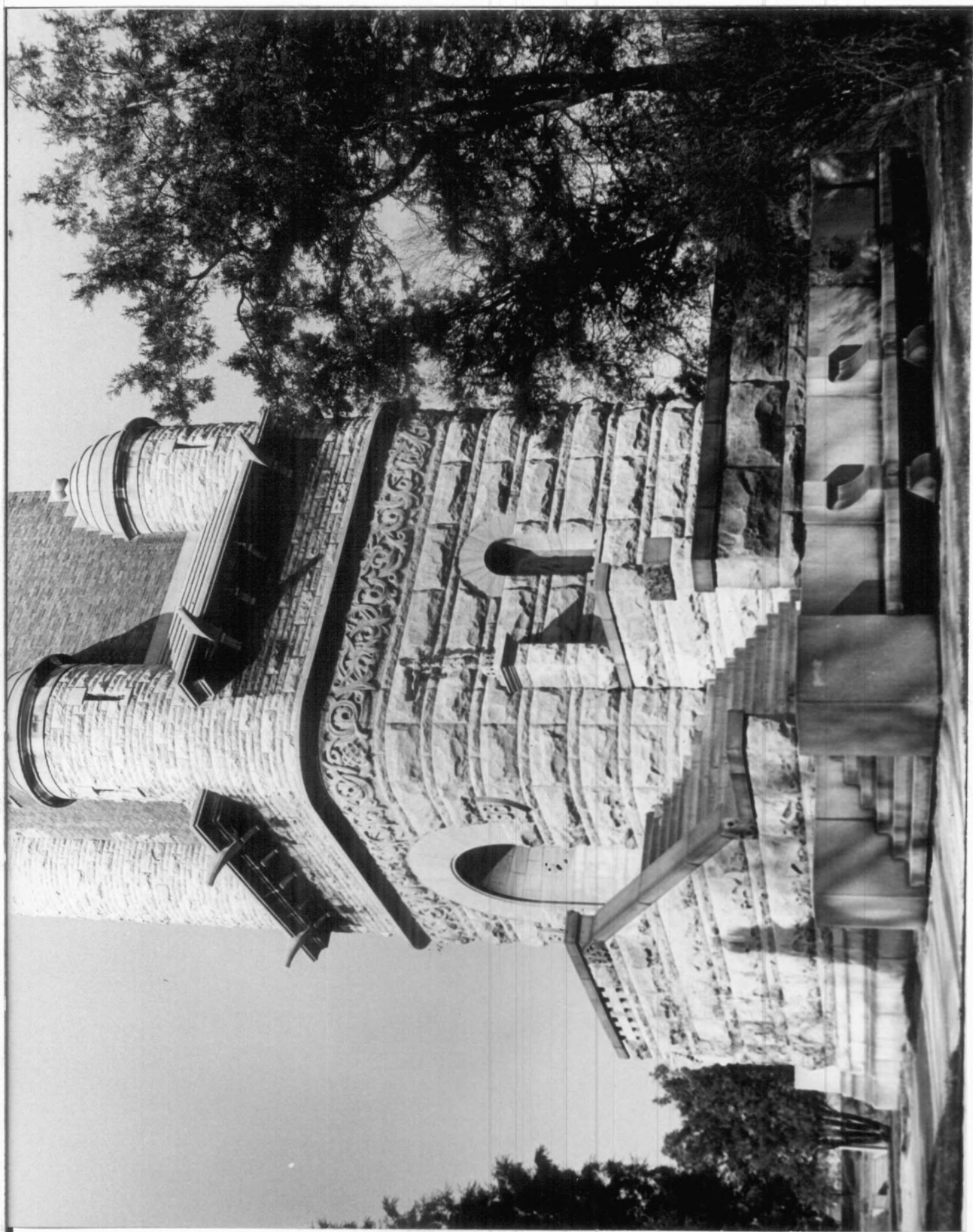
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	29	St. Louis City
510			
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Nancy Breme, Missouri State Park Board			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 2, 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, P.O. Box 176			
1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View from the southwest, looking northeast. This stone portion of the structure exhibits the monumental entrance stair, western porch and round-arched entranceway, and the architecturally incorporated stone bench to the south of the tower, at right.			





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PHOTO CREDIT:		Nancy Breme, Missouri State Park Board	
DATE OF PHOTO:		April 2, 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Missouri State Park Board, P.O. Box 176 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101	
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View from the west, looking east. Primary facade of the tower as it faces the eastern terminus of Shaw Avenue. Major parts of the tower include the monumental podium and western porch, and the tangential shafts.			



COMPTON HILL  
RESERVOIR



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CITY OR TOWN:			
St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	29	St. Louis City
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT:		M. Patricia Holmes, Missouri State Park Board	
DATE OF PHOTO:		ca. November, 1966	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Missouri State Park Board, P.O. Box 176	
		1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101	
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Detail view, northwest corner of the porch. The ornamental stone carving of a griffen turns the corner, a characteristic of Harvey Ellis' work.			





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

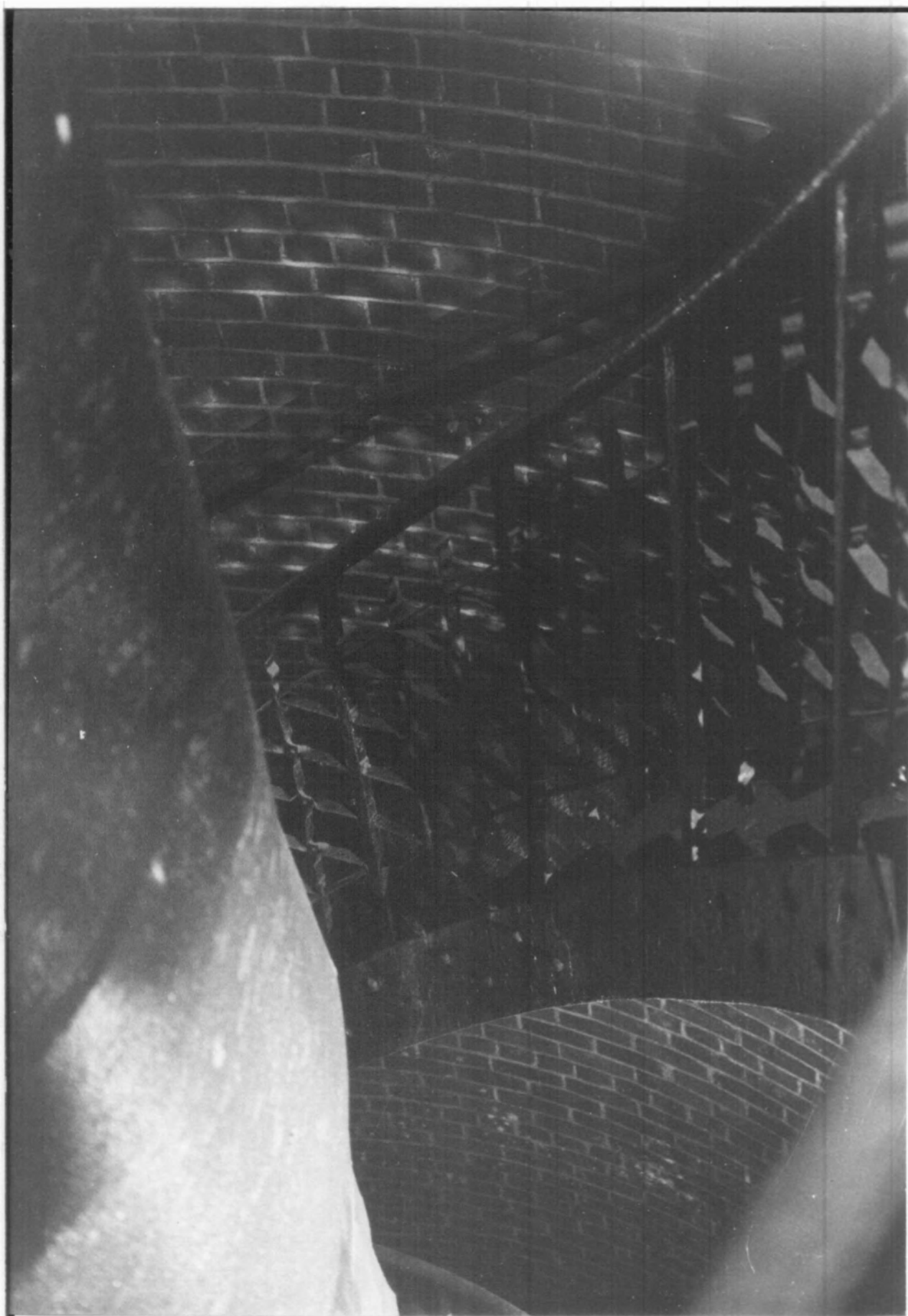
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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PHOTO CREDIT:		M. Patricia Holmes, Missouri State Park Board	
DATE OF PHOTO:		April 17, 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Missouri State Park Board, P.O. Box 176	
		1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101	
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Interior view of the winding staircase. A portion of the standpipe is visible at left.			



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<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Interior view showing the standpipe top. It is covered with heavy metal plates. Pipe is constructed of boiler plate iron sheets bolted together. It is wrapped in an insulating sheathing of asbestos and tar paper.			



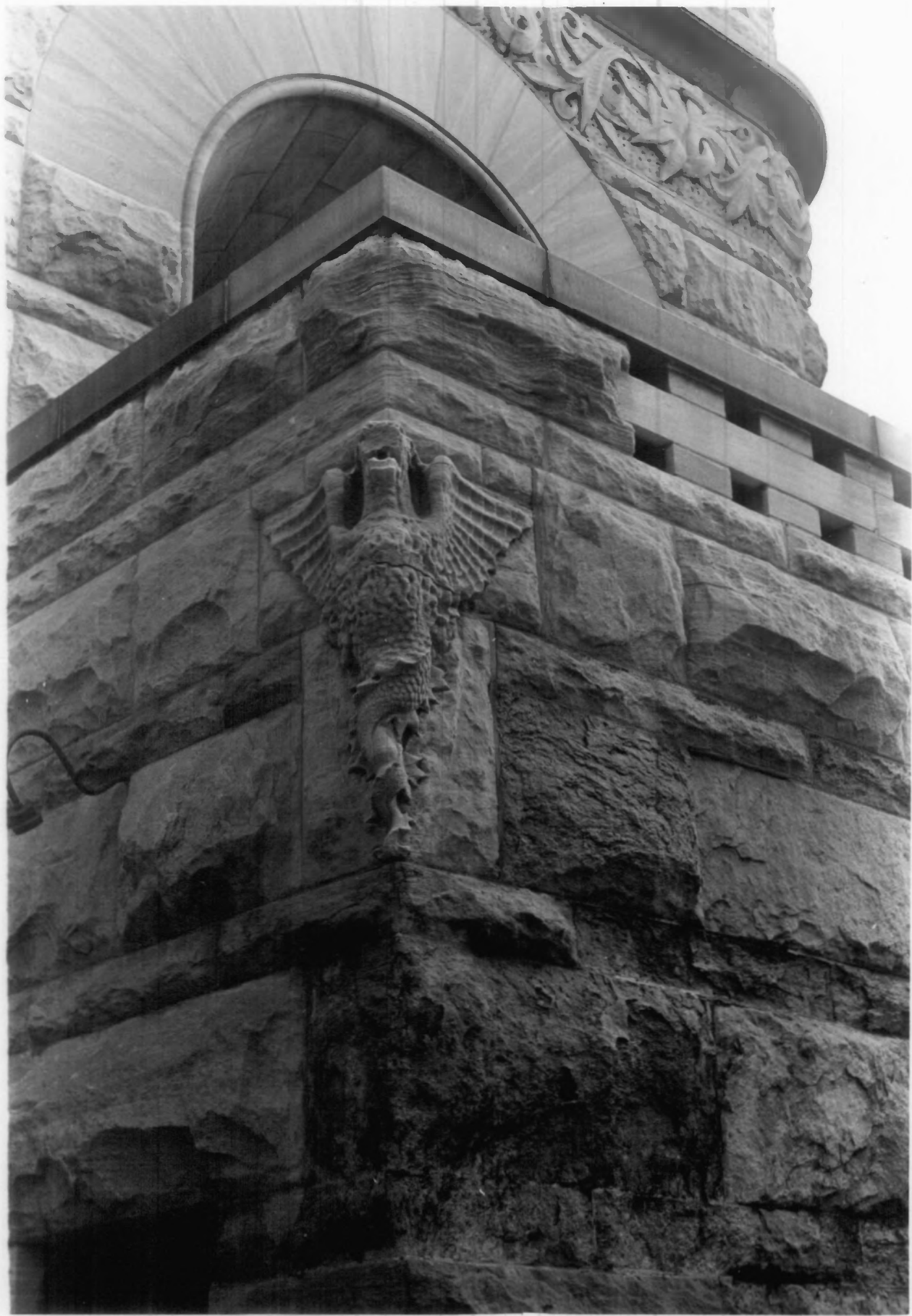


EXTRA  
PHOTOS





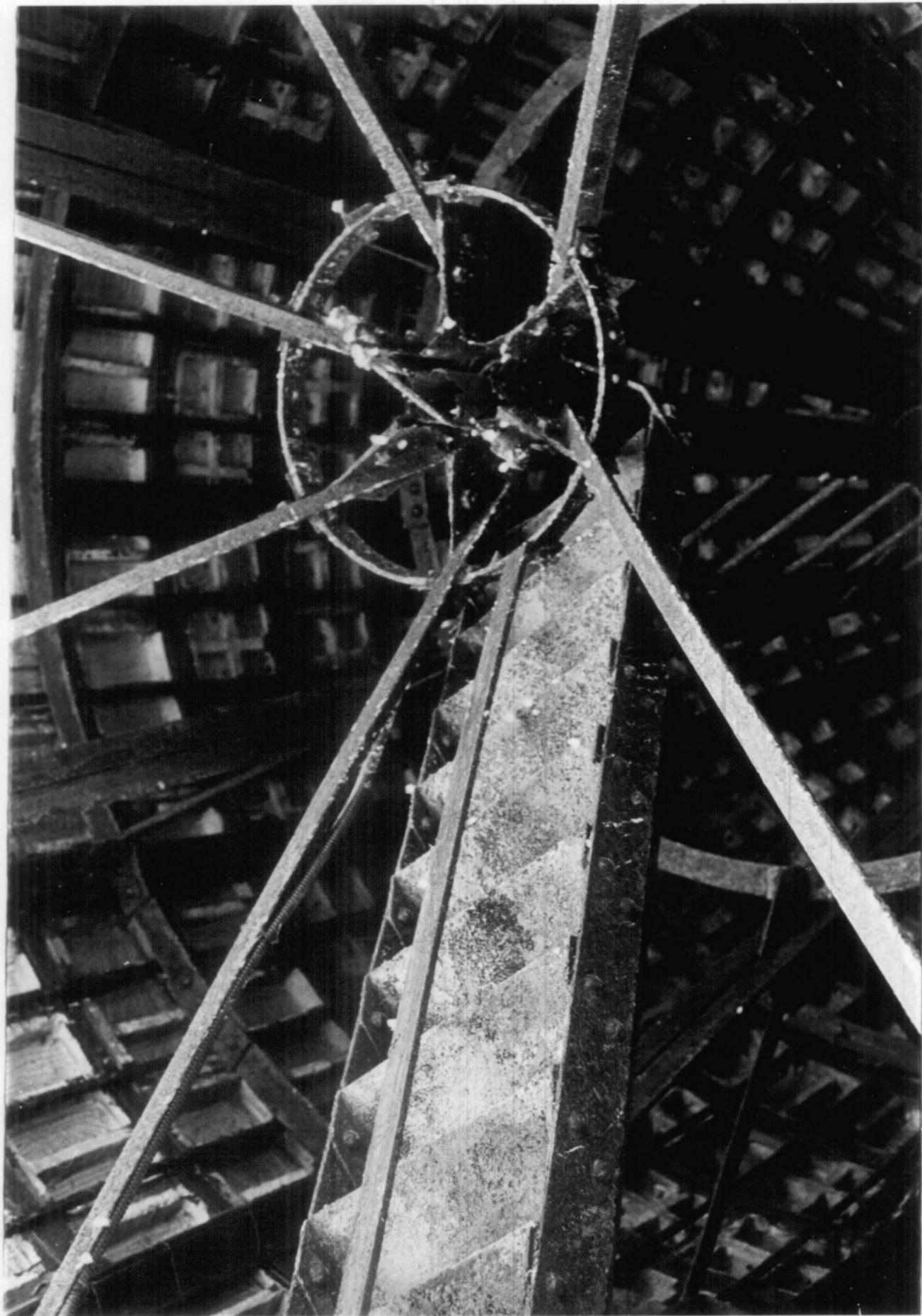














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